

## References

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## ARCHITECTURAL AND SPATIAL ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT IN HISTORIC CITIES

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Any architectural landmarks lose their visual appearance with time, the architectural and special compositions need improvement related to the social life modernization. Timely reconstruction of the city environment allows contemporaries live in a comfortable and esthetic environment, but on the other hand, it gives an opportunity to keep the historic heritage for future generations.

The specific feature of the reconstruction in historic cities is that the functional, spatial and designing requirements submit to preservation and revival of the historic architectural and spatial environment as well as the artistic characteristics of the objects.

The concept reconstruction means renewal and improvement. In the context of the historic environment, the concept ‘reconstruction’ covers the following two different activities:

1. reconstruction of the city, architectural complex, buildings and structures caused by new living standards;
2. archeological restoration of architectural monument, settlement, city, etc.

The latter activity does not necessarily mean a practical realization; it is only a research result. Such a restoration is manifested in the description, in the image (graphic reconstruction) or in the model (scale model).

Forming of a historic city, the scheme of its plan mostly depended on the natural characteristics, namely, the relief, availability of water reservoirs, etc. They played a decisive role in choosing the place for settlement. Natural landscape is one of the main factors for forming the town planning and development. Later, the construction of a building came into certain relationships with the surrounding environment. The building could be balanced with the nature or it could visually suppress it. The vertical organization is important for the spatial structure of historic cities. The city silhouettes were satiated with high dominants, which provided forming of the main accents in the city environment. This system of dominants made a specific visual and informative framework of the historic city.

The principles, tasks, methods and resources needed to preserve the image of historic cities are formulated in the Charter for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas (Washington Charter 1987) adopted by ICOMOS (the International Council of City Monuments and Sights). The Charter says that to make conservation of the historic areas and quarters effective it should become an inseparable part of the united policy of economic and social development and should be taken into consideration in the territorial and town development plans of all the levels.

In the modern reconstruction practice of historic cities two approaches have been formed, namely, reconstruction based on forming a new planning structure and development based on the historic structure. A combination of the approaches mentioned, i.e. a transformation of the city development plan due to the new conditions and requirements until the limit when the changes come into contradiction with the complex of the structural characteristics, is used in all the stages of the historic city development. Such an approach can be defined as an evolutionary renovation of the town development plan. The main principle of the evolutionary approach is an application of the old and the new planning structures resulting in forming a united planning framework of the town.

Actually, in modern time the attitude towards the historic towns reconstruction is very punctilious as such documents as “The Venice Charter” (1964), “Washington Charter”(1987), “The Nara Document of Authenticity” (1994), etc. protect and keep the cultural heritage and the historic environment of the town from an irrelevant reconstruction made under the influence of the modern world industrialization.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in historic areas reconstruction is based both on practical recommendations on transformation of the town or its elements and theoretical principles proved by archeological studies.

The main part in forming the historic environment is assigned to the natural conditions, in particular, the relief, availability of water reservoirs, their size and configuration, etc. It was the natural environment that defined the planning scheme of the town, influenced the location of the town central core as well as the disposition of the other elements.

The evolutionary renovation of the town is recognized as the main approach to reconstruction. It is a transformation of the town development plan in conformity with the new conditions and needs for development. Recently, historical towns are protected by various legal documents such as ‘The Venice Charter’ (1964), therefore, a certain kind of reconstruction is possible on the basis of certain conditions.

The problem of preservation and development is and will always be topical. Actually, historic towns and cities need to be developed; otherwise, they may be transformed from residential areas into town-museums. After the Second World War, when many cultural treasures were destroyed, a number of international organizations appeared having a mission of preserving peace and cultural heritage. Currently, such organizations as UNESCO and ICOMOS approved a great number of legal documents aimed at conservation of cultural and historic values including architectural objects. In many historic towns like Venice, all the activities of the local government are focused on preservation of the historic town structure, therefore,

restoration and reconstruction is possible only under conditions of strict regulations. Improvement of historic towns needs a delicate approach; the existing methods and principles of reconstruction require knowledgeable and conscious people able to appreciate the range and the importance of the history, which is kept in the form of cultural and historical heritage.

## **NACHHALTIGE ENTWICKLUNG – BESONDERHEITEN DER UMSETZUNG IN DIE PRAXIS**

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Die nachhaltige Entwicklung von Gebieten als Konzept wird aktiv in der Ukraine diskutiert und untersucht. Die nachhaltige Entwicklung ist ein positives Konzept oder Projekt von der Funktion der Gesellschaft im radikal veränderten Umfeld. Aber aus der Sicht von Gesellschaft, Wissenschaft und Praxis sind die Fragen der "nachhaltigen Entwicklung" unterschiedlich, obwohl die allgemeine Richtung ist, die Gebiete für Leben der künftigen Generationen zu erhalten.

Im Jahr 2012 wurde in der Welt den zwanzigsten Jahrestag von der Annahme der konzeptionellen Grundlagen der Nachhaltigkeit. An diesem Treffen kamen die Experten zu einem enttäuschenden Ergebnis, dass die Umsetzung der nachhaltigen Entwicklung sehr langsam ist, die wirksamen Mechanismen zur Koordinierung von drei Komponenten der nachhaltigen Entwicklung nicht entwickelt sind und die wirtschaftlichen Interessen immer wieder die gesellschaftlichen und ökologischen besiegen.

Die Thematik von Thesen ist auf das Problemfeld von den praktischen Aspekten der Umsetzung der nachhaltigen Entwicklung konzentriert.

Die Forscher, deren Artikel die Fragen der nachhaltigen Entwicklung enthalten, sind Melnyk L.G., Zgurowsky M.Z., Kriwenko L.V., Danylyschyn B.M., Weklich O.O.

Die Hauptfragen von der Umsetzung der nachhaltigen Entwicklung in der Ukraine sind die folgenden: Erhebung, Verarbeitung und Systematisierung der verlässlichen statistischen Daten, quantitative Bewertung der ökologischen, wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Entwicklung, Ausarbeitung von den Koordinierungsmechanismen der sozioökonomischen Interessen, ökologische und wirtschaftliche Harmonisierung und Entwicklung der Gebiete im Ganzen.

Nach der Analyse der nachhaltigen Entwicklung in den Regionen der Ukraine von 2014.01.01 (Forschungsgruppe des Instituts für angewandte Systemanalyse NTU MES und NAS der Ukraine) ist der höchste Index der nachhaltigen Entwicklung, der Lebensqualität und Sicherheit in Kyjiw und der niedrigste Index der nachhaltigen Entwicklung in Kirowograder Gebiet, der Lebensqualität - in Mykolajiwer Gebit, Sicherheit des Lebens - in Donezk. Der höchste Grad von der Harmonisierung der Entwicklung ist in Donezker Gebiet (0,8874), der niedrigste - in Czernowitzer